

MILLARD COUNTY



demographic and economic profile

Updated April 2002

Current through September 2002

*Utah Department of Workforce Services
Workforce Information*



Millard County

Demographic and Economic Profile

Updated April 2002

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<http://wids.state.ut.us>

Click on "State and County Information" then "Millard County"

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Table of Contents



Links	7
Summary	9
Population Profile	11
Employment Profile	21
Wage and Income Profile	31
Other Economic Indicators	41
Data Profile	47
State of Utah and Millard County Population	49
Millard County Population by City	50
Millard County Ethnic/Minority Population	49
Millard County Historical Nonfarm Jobs	51
Millard County Nonfarm Jobs by Industry	52
Millard County Firms by Size	53
Millard County Agricultural Census	53
Millard County Wages by Industry	54
Millard County Labor Force and Unemployment Rates	54
Millard County Authorized Construction	55
Millard County Gross Taxable Sales	57



For more economic and demographic information about Millard County, check out the following internet websites:

Current Economic Data	http://wi.dws.state.ut.us; click on "State, County, and Local Information" then Millard County
Occupational Wages	http://wi.dws.state.ut.us; click on "Occupational Wage Information"
Occupational Projections	http://wi.dws.state.ut.us; click on "Occupational Outlook Information"
Census 2000 Data	http://factfinder.census.gov/
Population/Projection Data	http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea/
Construction Data	http://www.business.utah.edu/BEBR/conreport.html
Sales and Tax Data	http://www.tax.ex.state.ut.us/ESU/ESUHTML.HTM
Travel/Tourism Impacts	http://www.dced.state.ut.us/travel/countyprofiles.html
Agricultural Census	http://www.usda.gov/nass/
Income Data	http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/data.htm
Poverty Data	http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html



Summary

Millard County was in an economic slowdown long before the nation even thought “recession.” Since the mid-1990s, the county has lost nonfarm employment on a fairly consistent basis. The number of agricultural jobs covered under the unemployment insurance act has proven substantial in recent years. Yet, even employment at the new egg plant was not sufficient to counteract employment declines in other industries during 2000. In what may seem like an economic contradiction, the unemployment rate actually dropped in 2000. This trend can be traced to other factors in the economy including out-migration in recent years. Not surprisingly, residential building dipped in 2000 as did gross taxable sales. However, a permit was issued for a cheese plant in Fillmore which provided a burst of energy in the nonresidential figures. Moreover, the new cheese plant should provide additional job opportunities for Millard County workers.

Population

Millard County’s population actually declined significantly in the 50s and 60s. Yet, from the 70s on, (and with a little boost from the Intermountain Power Project) the county managed to increase its population. Even so, the 90s weren’t a decade of rapid growth for Millard County. Between 1990 and 2000, Millard County’s population base increased only 10 percent, making it the third slowest-growing county in Utah. Roughly 12,400 individuals lived in Millard County when the decennial census was taken in 2000.

Population growth was most rapid in Kanosh during the 90s. In fact, this small town added almost 100 residents between 1990 and 2000. Fillmore, Lynndyl and Oak City were the only entities to experience population growth faster than the county average. Leamington actually displayed a 14-percent decrease in population during that decade. Fillmore added the most new residents—almost 300. Nevertheless, much of the population growth occurred outside the major townships.

While the decade of the 90s showed population growth overall, estimates for 2001 indicate that out-migration has reared its head. In fact, the population decreased roughly a percentage point between 2000 and 2001.

Demographics

Like many other counties in Utah, Millard County’s Hispanic population increased dramatically during the 90s. In 1990, 3 percent of the county’s population was Hispanic. By 2000, that share had increased to over 7 percent. Still, Millard County remains much less racially and ethnically diverse than the state and the national. Only 10 percent of the county’s population is nonwhite or Hispanic compared to 31 percent nationally.

Unlike many communities, Millard County has not seen a significant aging of its population. Census data shows that the percentage of the county’s population over the age of 65 remained almost constant between 1990 and 2000. On the other hand, Millard County’s population is heavy on the young side. Roughly 37 percent of the population is 18 years old or younger compared to 26 percent nationally. With a high ratio of youngsters and a ratio of seniors similar to the United States, Millard County exhibits a small “working age” population—only 50 percent. In other words, Millard County shows a very high dependency ratio.

Following a statewide trend, Millard County showed a decrease in household size during the 90s. In addition, Millard County families are more likely than Utah or U.S. families to be headed by a married couple. Moreover, only 5 percent of the county’s families are headed by women with children compared to 8 percent in Utah and 11 percent nationally.

The Labor Market

Employment levels dropped once again in 2000. Between 1999 and 2000, nonfarm jobs decreased by 2.3 percent in Millard County—a decrease of more than 80 jobs. Fortunately, new jobs covered under the unemployment

insurance reporting laws (that's where we get our numbers) softened the employment blow somewhat. Nevertheless, employment levels still dropped even after this addition. Millard County was one of seven Utah counties to lose employment in 2000.

Manufacturing employment decreased by more than one-fifth between 1999 and 2000. In fact, apart from covered agricultural employment, only two nonfarm industries added employment—mining and transportation/communications/utilities. Manufacturing, trade and services all showed serious job decreases in 2000.

So, here the county is losing employment right and left and the unemployment rate continues to drop. In fact, it dropped to 4 percent. How can this happen!?! First, we know that some out-migration occurred. In other words, as their jobs evaporated, some workers left the area. Other workers probably left the labor market altogether—many through retirement. Other workers probably found employment outside the county. Whatever the reason, joblessness was down in Millard County in 2000. Nevertheless, the state average (only 3.2 percent) measured far below the Millard County figure.

Wages and Income

Average wages in Millard County rank above those of many nonurban Utah counties. This state of affairs can be traced to an industry mix with a high share of employment in utilities and mining—two of the highest paying industries. Before the 90s, Millard County's average monthly wage registered higher than the state average. In 2000, Millard County's average monthly nonfarm wage measured \$2,175—91 percent of the state average.

For much of the 90s, wages in Millard County failed to keep up with inflation. However, in 2000, wages increased 9-percent and far-outdistanced inflation.

Transportation/Communications/Utilities is the highest-paying industry in the county (\$4,500 per month). Trade had the lowest average wage (\$904) because many trade jobs are part-time and low-pay. With wages at 140 percent of the state average, the transportation/

communications/utilities industry's wages proved the only major industry with higher than state-average wages.

Measures of income (which includes interest income, rental income, business income, government payments such as Social Security and welfare, as well as wages) show a similar picture. Median household income figures rank below state and national averages. In terms of per capita personal income, Millard County again ranks in the bottom third of the state—largely due to the county's large ratio of children. Millard County estimates of poverty (14 percent) register higher than the averages for both Utah and the United States.

Other indicators

Overall, construction permitting seemed to take a turn for the better in 2000. In fact, values were up 84 percent compared with 1999. However, one large permit for the new cheese plant was responsible for the vast majority of this improvement. Residential permit values actually dropped by more than one-fifth. Undoubtedly, out-migration helped propagate the decline in residential building. The majority of new housing units being issued for homes are outside the major townships.

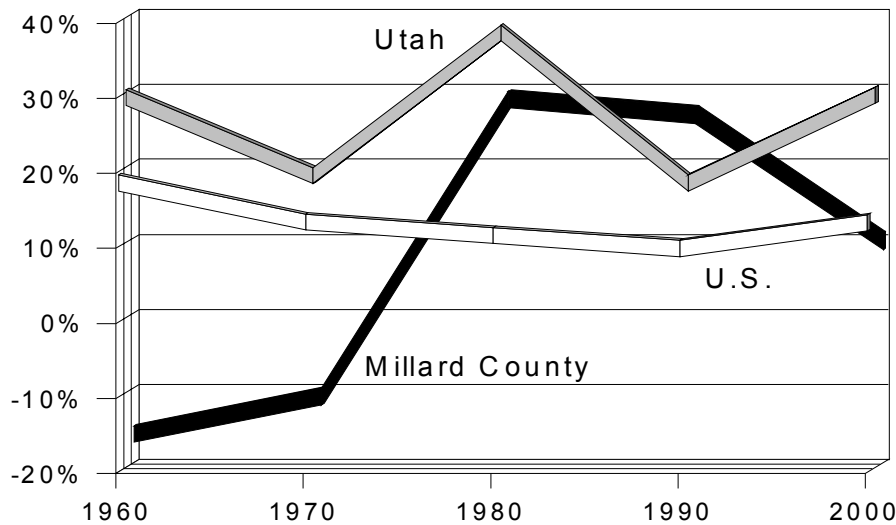
Gross taxable sales have followed an erratic growth path during the 90s. During some years expansion would almost reach 20 percent only to plummet the next year. The county ended 2000 with a slight decline in sales.

The End

While Millard County's job picture has appeared somewhat bleak in years past, there are a few bright spots on the horizon. The new egg plant should continue to bolster the county's employment as should the new cheese plant. The other good news is that although the job pool has shown some evaporation, unemployment has remained low as workers have left the area, left the labor force, or found work outside the county. Millard County should be able to weather the national economic storm as manufacturing beefs up. Farther out in the future is the possibility of an additional unit at the Intermountain Power Plant which would also bolster the county's economy.

Population Profile

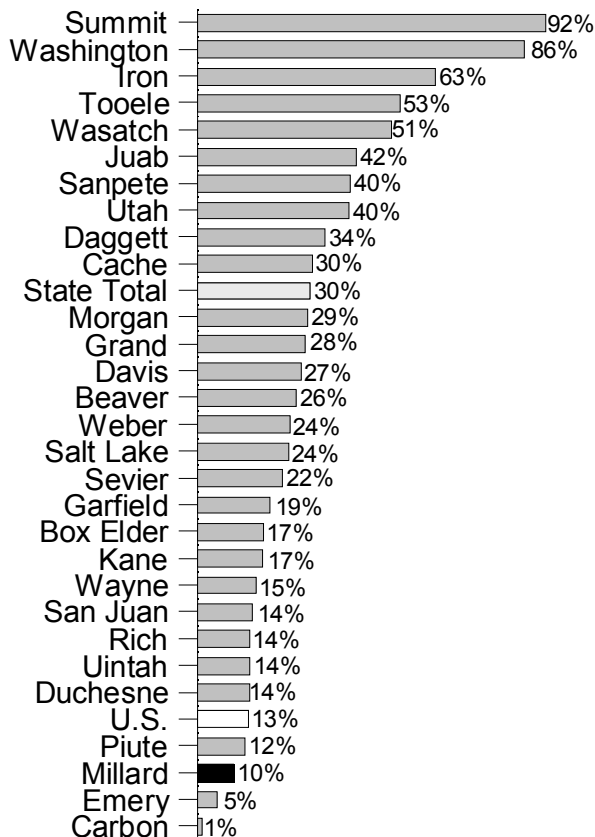
Population Growth



Millard County experienced mass out-migration from the 40s to the 60s. However, the population skyrocketed during the 70s and 80s. In the 90s, growth slowed and during 2001, the county lost residents.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

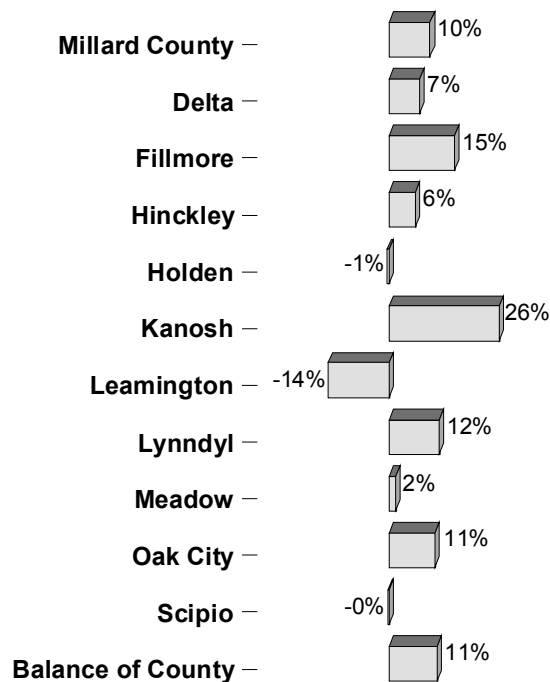
1990 to 2000 Population Growth by County



Millard County showed some of the slowest population growth in Utah during the 90s. Only two counties grew at a slower rate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

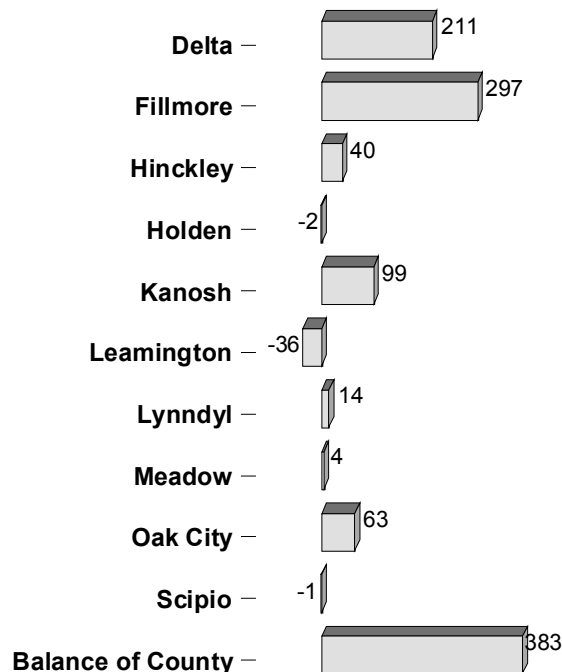
1990-2000 Population Change by City



During the 90s, Kanosh was the fastest growing Millard County community. On the other hand, Leamington, Holden and Scipio actually experienced population declines.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

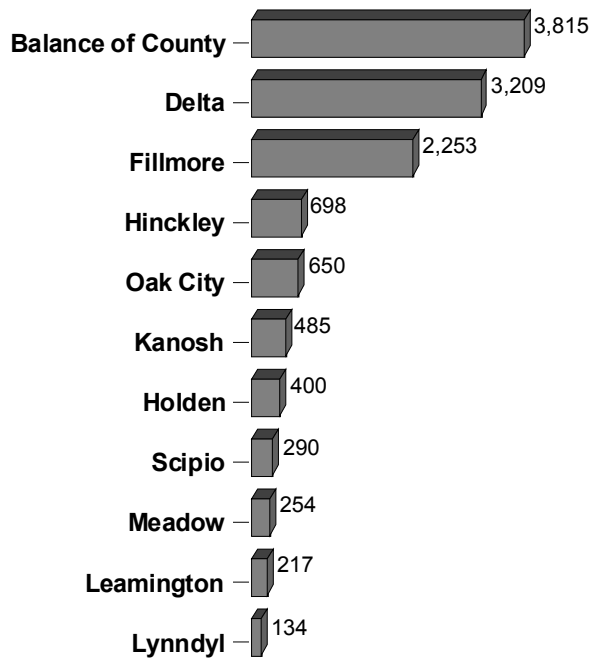
1990-2000 Population Growth by City



While Kanosh grew the most rapidly, Fillmore added the most new residents in the 90s. In addition, much of Millard County's population growth occurred outside the larger townships.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

2000 Population by City

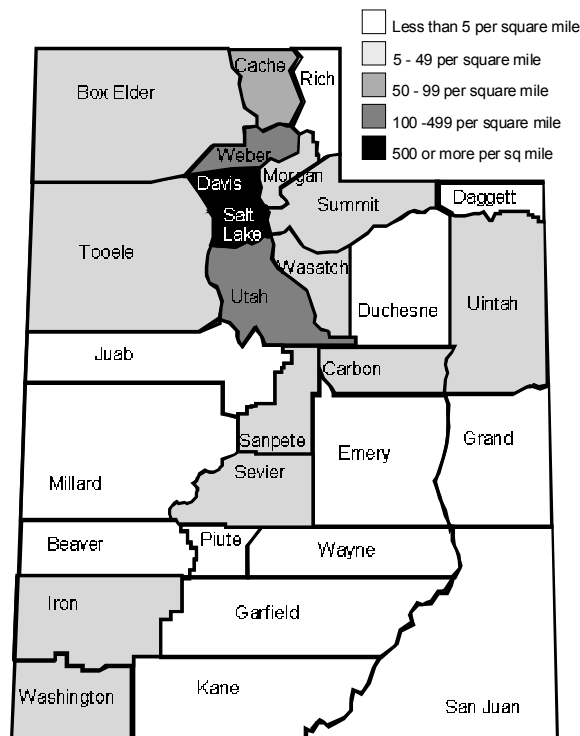


The largest town in Millard County is not a town at all. More people live in the unincorporated area of the county than in any major township.

Delta ranks as Millard County's largest city.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

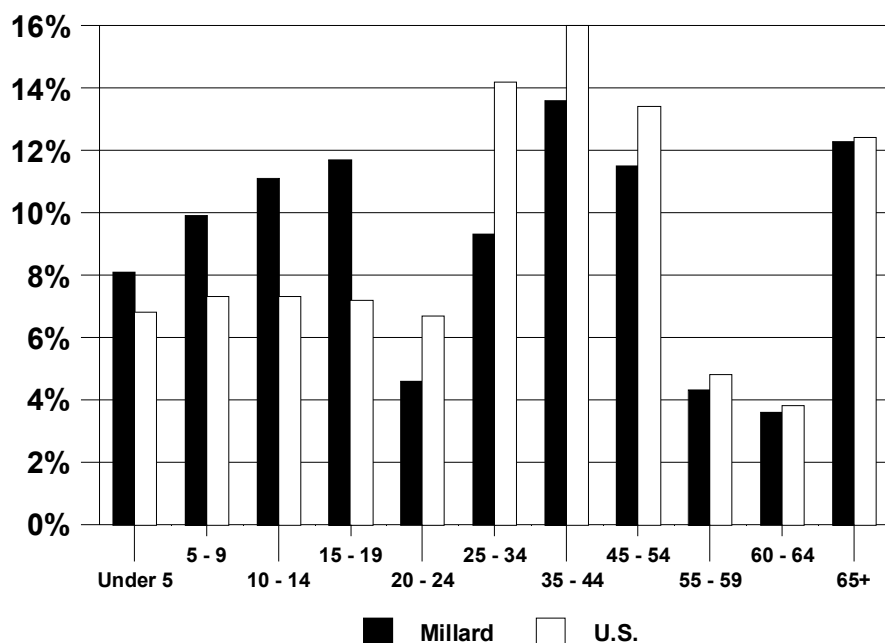
2000 Population Density



Low population growth and a large land area make Millard County one of the least populated counties in the state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

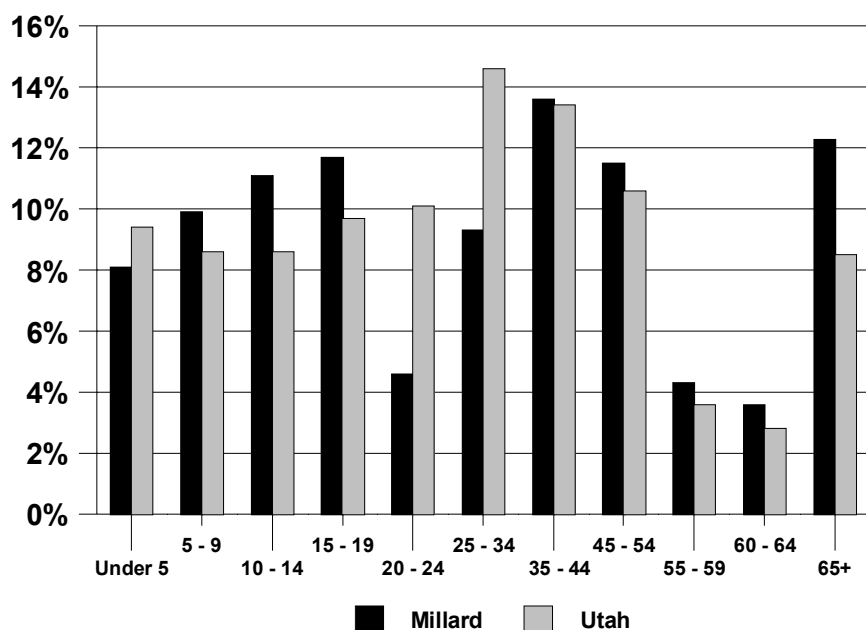
2000 Population Age Distribution



In comparison to the United States, Millard County's population is much more youth-heavy. However, in the typical working ages, Millard County is under-represented compared to the U.S.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

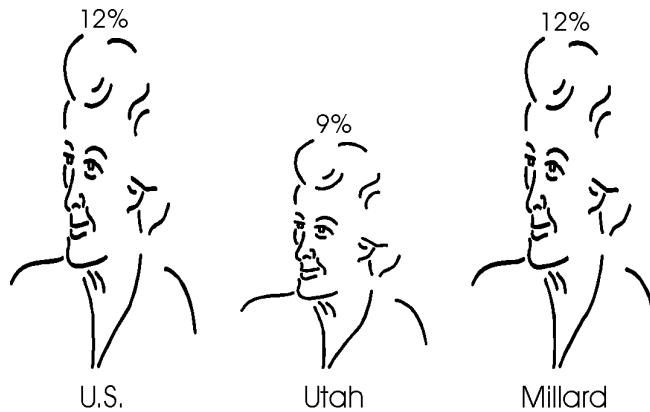
2000 Population Age Distribution



Millard is at once younger and older than the Utah norm. The county has a higher percentage of children/teenagers and a higher percentage of elderly residents than the state average.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

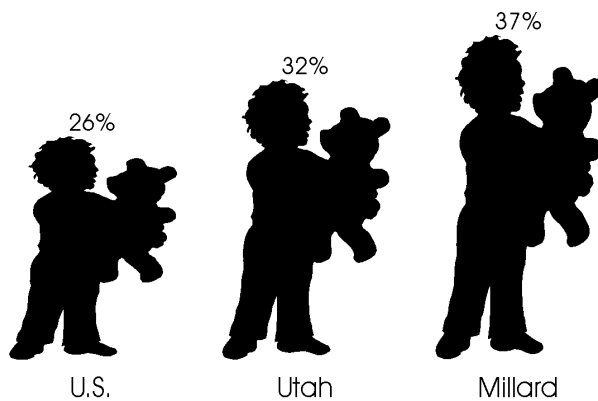
2000 Population over 65



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

The percentage of Millard County's population over the age of 65 remained virtually unchanged between 1990 and 2000.

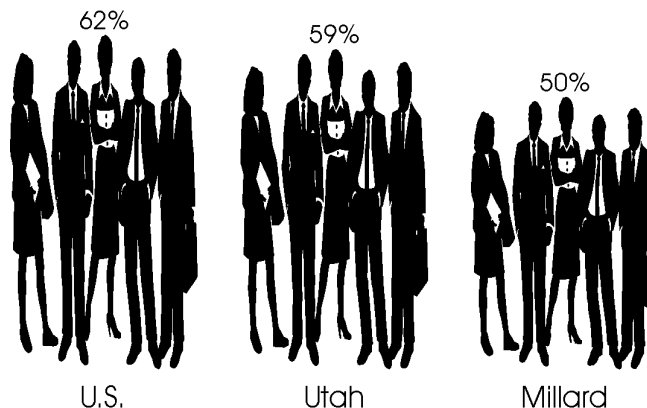
2000 Population under 18



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Millard County has a higher percentage of young people even than Utah—the youngest state in the nation.

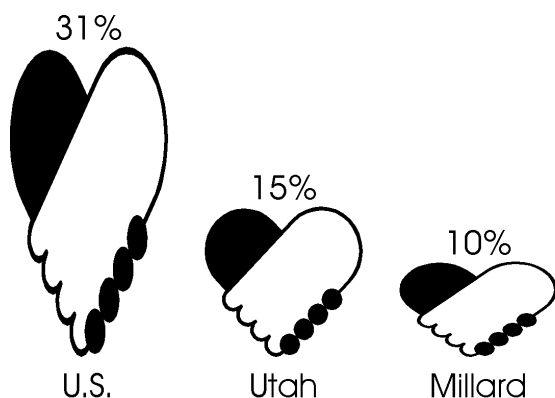
2000 Working Age Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Millard County's share of "working-age" population (18 to 65 years old) is much smaller than both the Utah and U.S. figures. In other words, the county has a high dependency ratio.

2000 Nonwhite or Hispanic Population

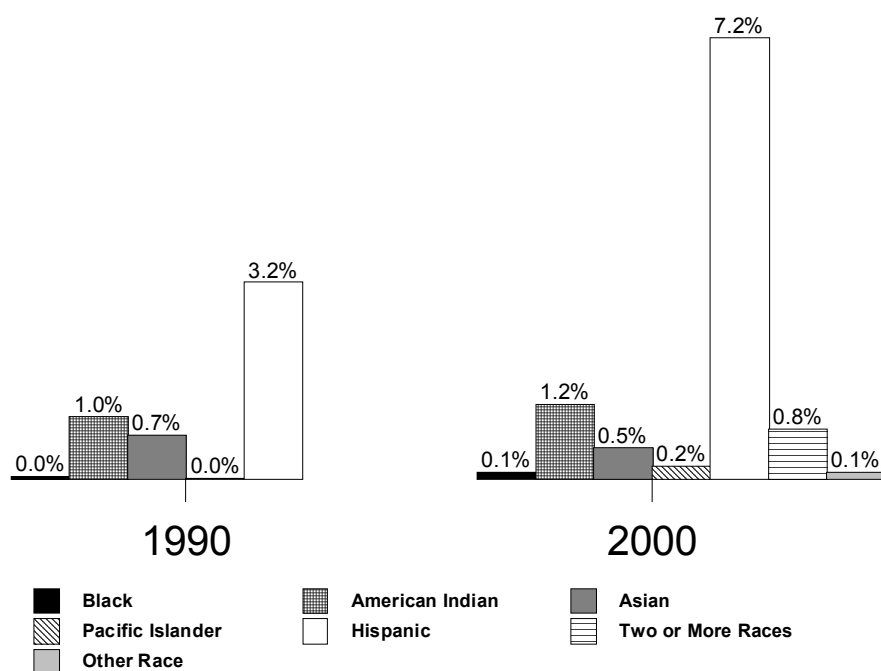


Millard County's population is less diverse than either Utah's or the nation's. In 2000, only 10 percent of the population was Hispanic or nonwhite.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau changed the way it collected race and ethnic information. Respondents were able to check as many racial groups as applied and also to indicate "other."

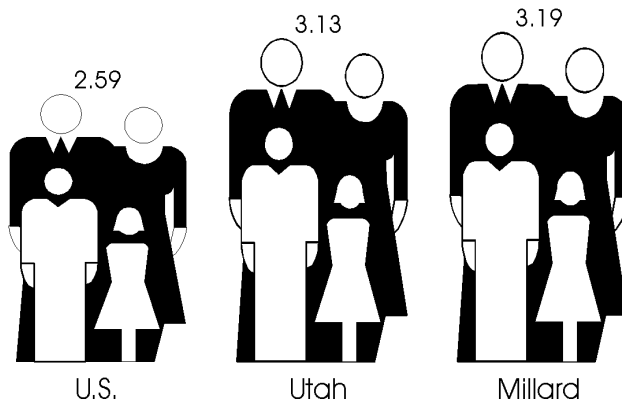
Millard County Race/Ethnic Distribution



In the decade of the 90s, the most eye-catching change in the county's race/ethnic distribution was the substantial growth in Millard County's Hispanic population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

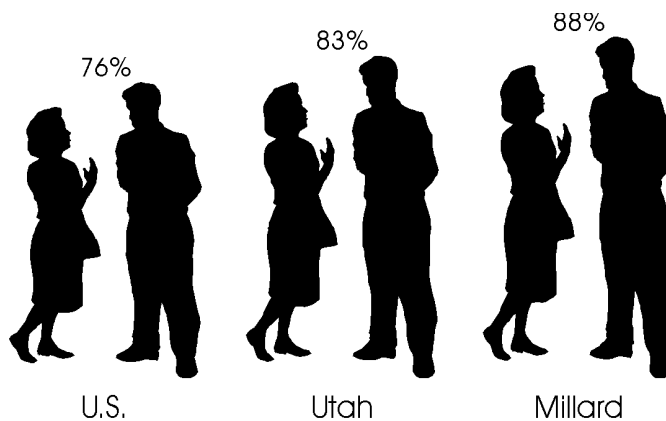
2000 Average Persons per Household



Between 1990 and 2000, Millard County's household size decreased noticeably from 3.32 to 3.19 persons.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

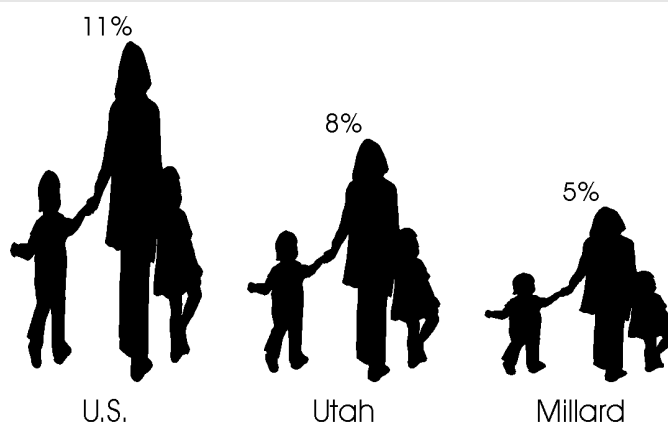
2000 Married Couple Families*



Millard County and Utah families are more likely to have a married couple at their head than the national average.

* As a percent of total families.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

2000 Female-Headed Families with Children*

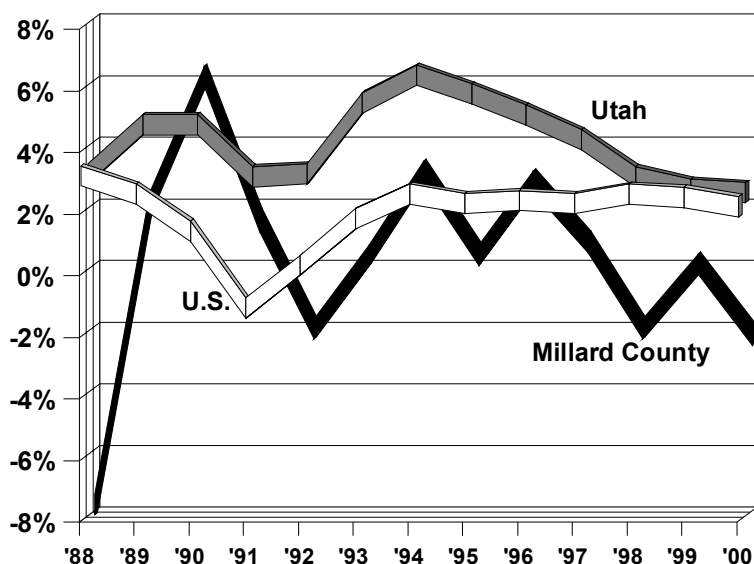


Millard County also showed a noticeably smaller percentage of female-headed families with children under 18 years of age.

* With children under 18 as a percent of total families.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Employment Profile

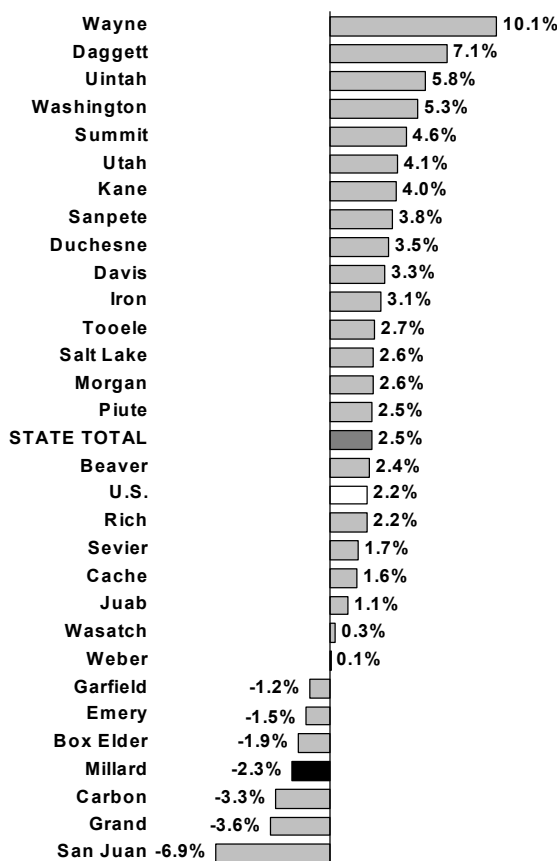
Annual Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



Millard County's nonfarm job growth appears more erratic than either state or national trends. In addition, in recent years, Millard County has generally lost employment.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

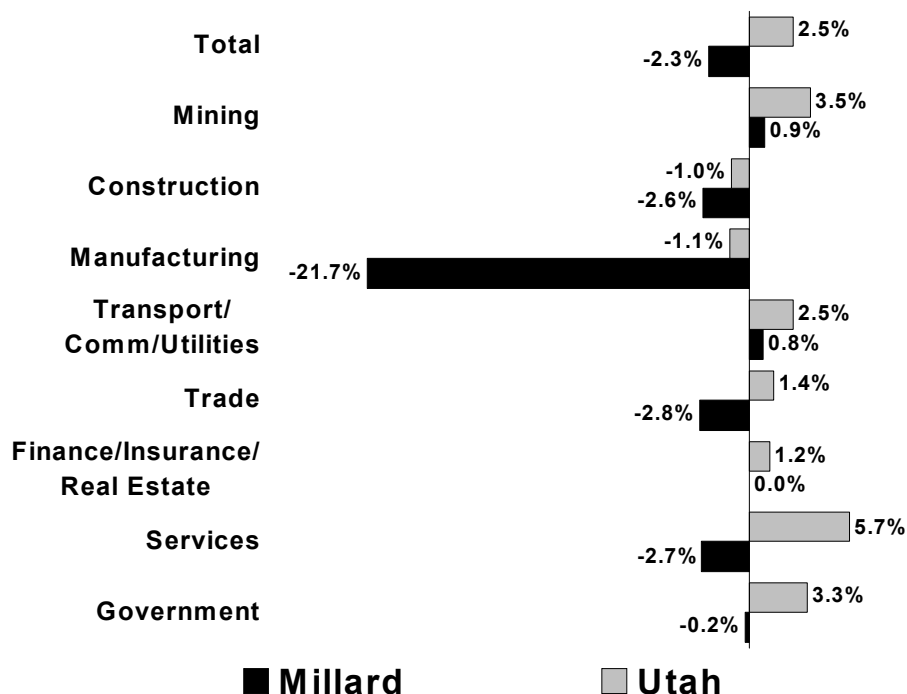
Annual 2000* Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



With a 2.3-percent decline in nonfarm employment, Millard County was one of only seven counties to lose jobs during 2000. Even when agricultural employment covered under the unemployment insurance laws is added in, Millard County's employment decreased by 1 percent.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

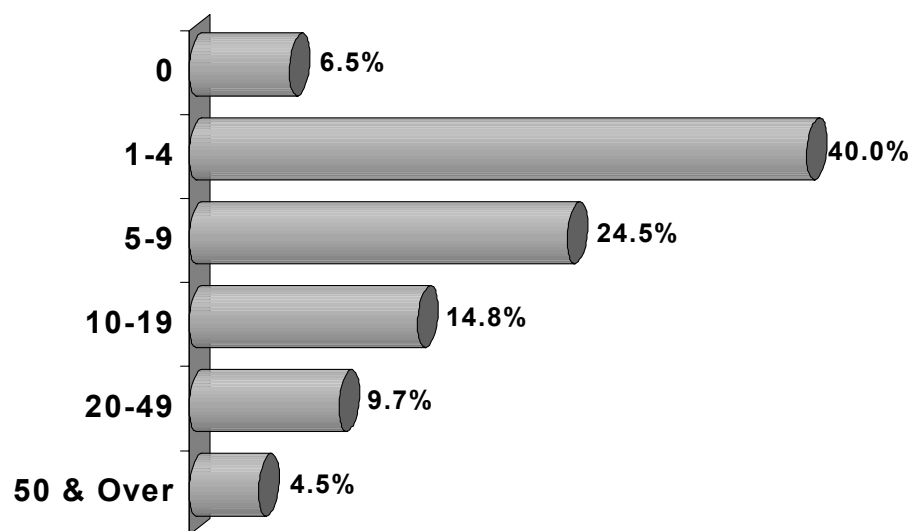
1999-2000* Nonfarm Job Percent Change



Millard County's manufacturing employment declined by more than one-fifth during 2000. The only two industries to add jobs were mining and transportation/communications/utilities.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

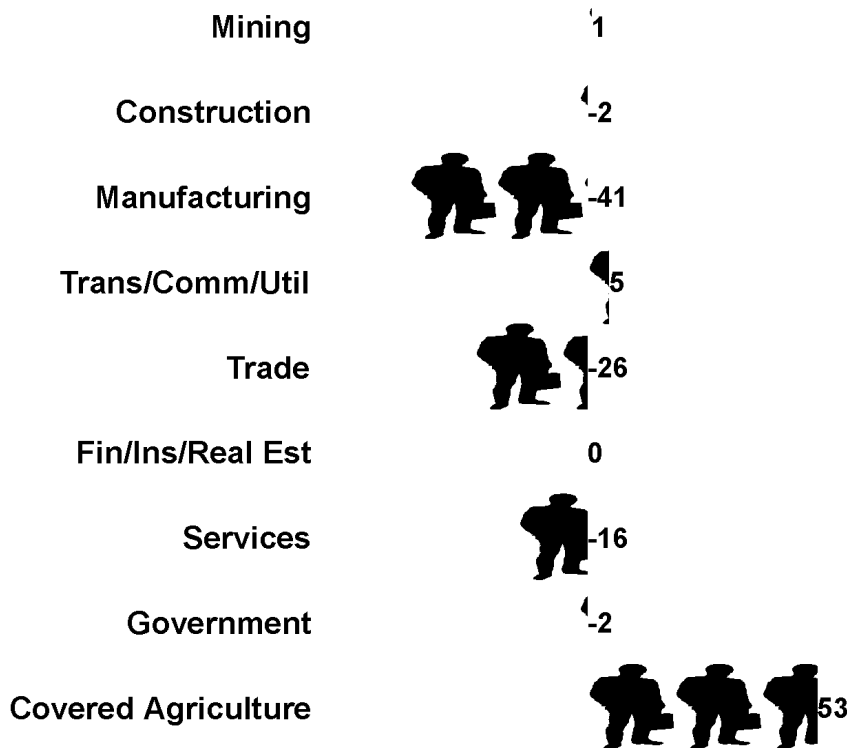
1st Quarter 2000 Millard Firms by Size



In Millard County, almost half the firms have fewer than five employees.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

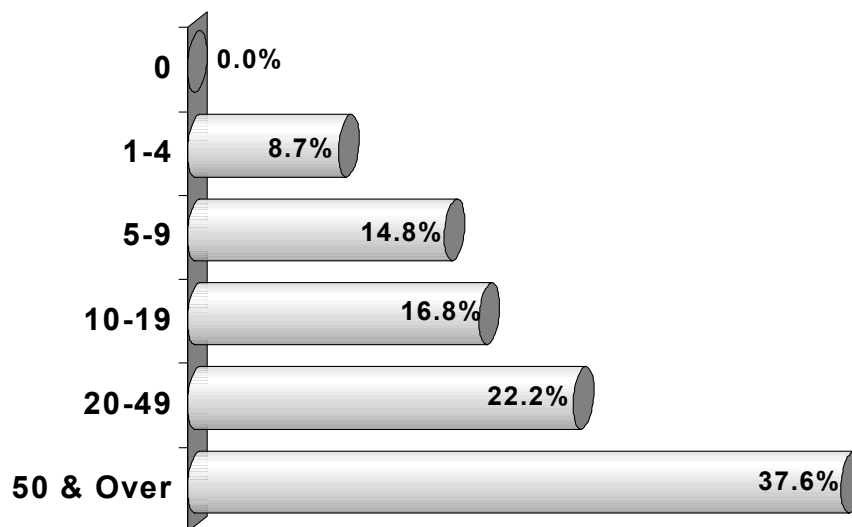
1999-2000* Job Growth by Industry



Millard County lost roughly 80 jobs in the year 2000. Manufacturing, trade, and services showed the largest decreases. Agricultural employment covered by reporting laws showed a hefty 50-plus job increase.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1st Qtr 2000 Millard Jobs by Firm Size

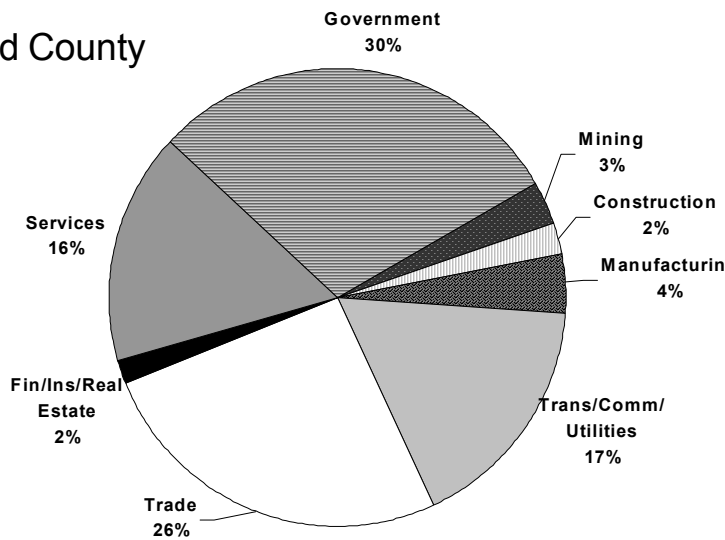


Larger companies, with 50 or more employees, account for almost 40 percent of total employment in Millard County.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

2000 Nonfarm Jobs Distribution by Industry

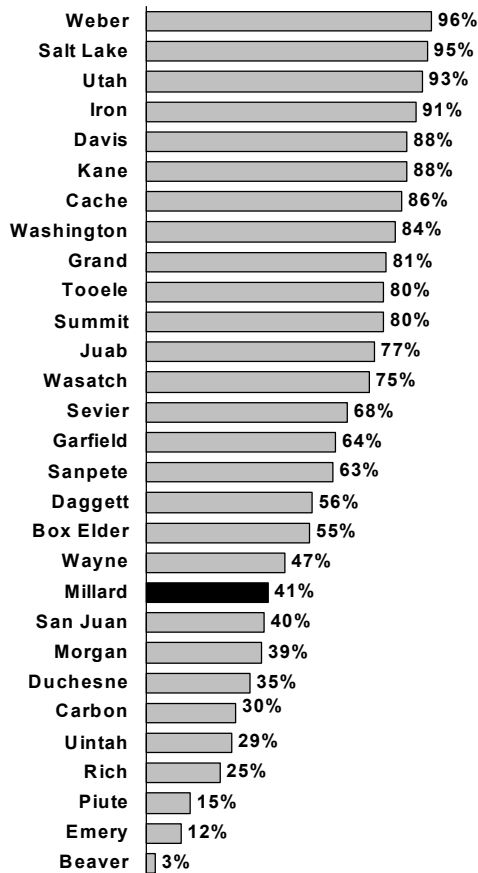
Millard County



Government and the trade industry encompass more than half of Millard County nonfarm jobs.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

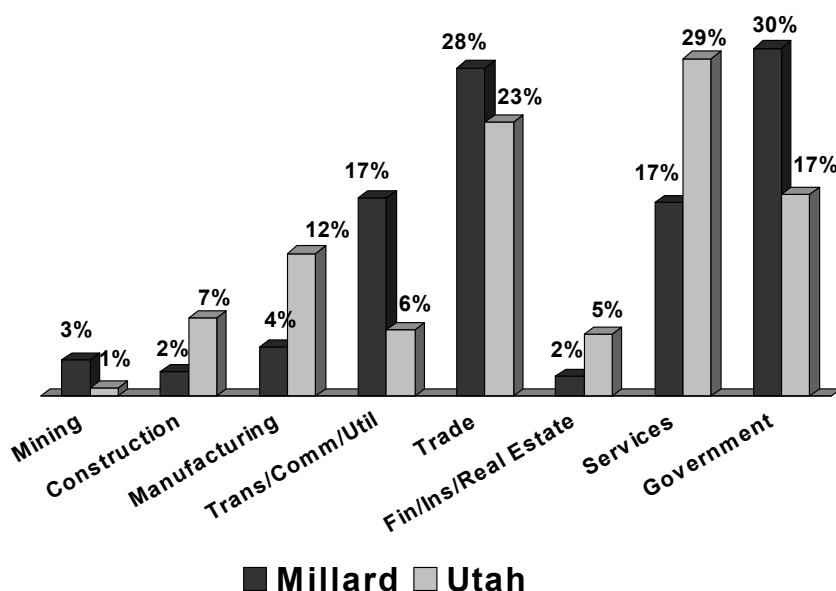
2000 Hachman Index by County



Millard County's economy is not very diverse according to the Hachman Index. This index compares industrial diversity in one area and another. In this case, the closer the index to 100, the closer the county is to the industrial profile of the United States.

Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

2000 Industrial Job Distribution

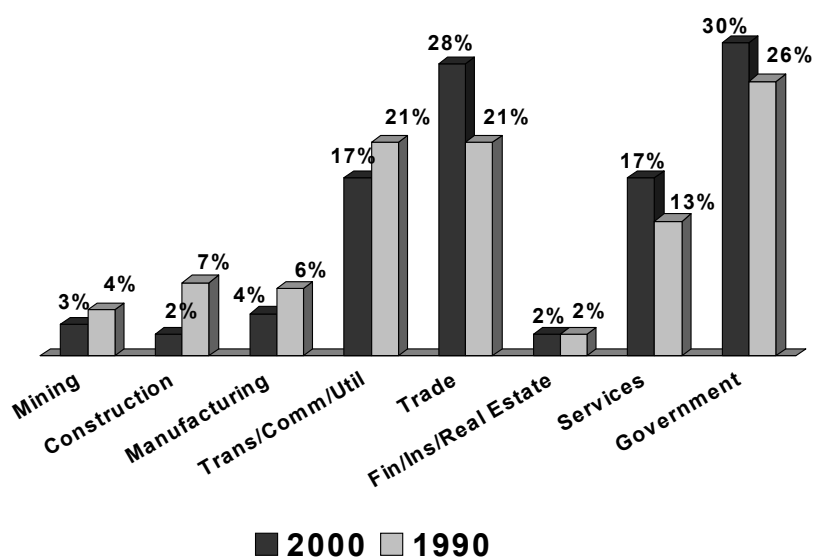


Like many smaller counties, Millard County shows a higher share of government employment (which includes the school district) than the state.

Transportation/communications/utilities are also higher because of the Intermountain Power Plant.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County Industrial Job Distribution

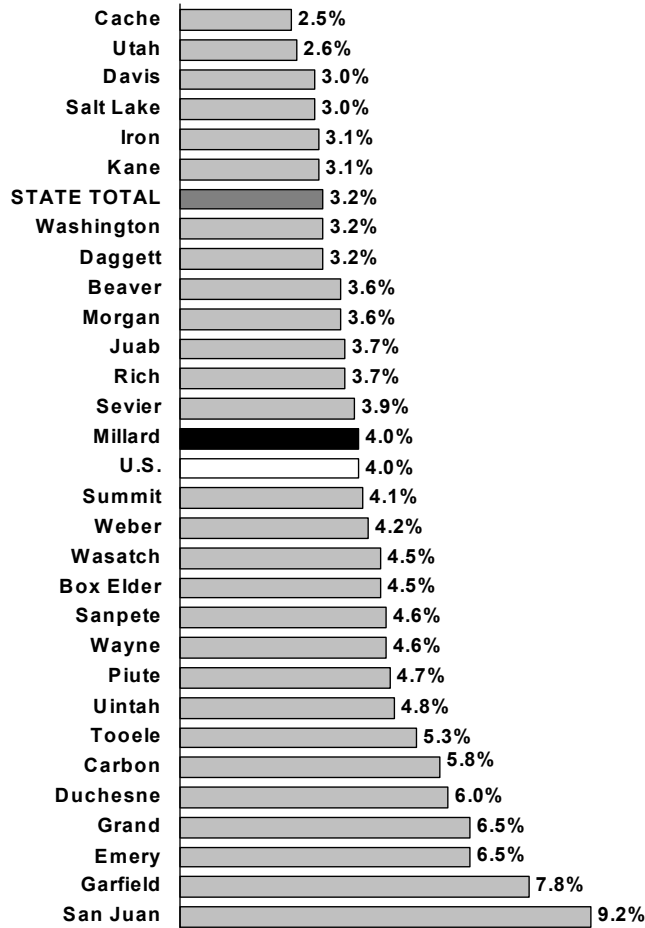


Trade, services, and government have experienced increasing shares of employment in Millard County since 1990.

However, the goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing) have become less important sources of employment.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

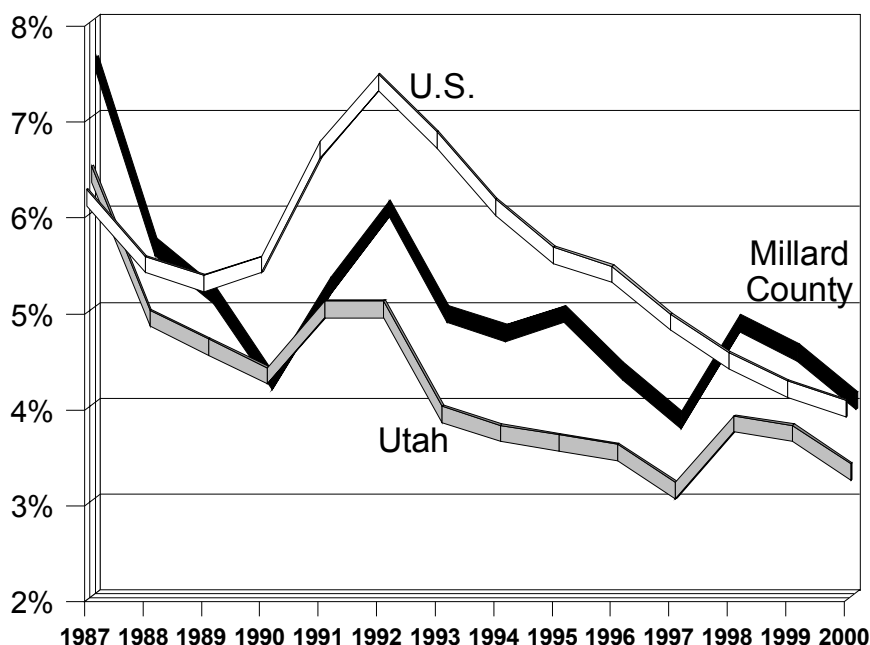
2000 Unemployment Rates by County



Despite a declining employment situation, Millard County's jobless rate was near the median for all Utah counties—only 4 percent. Job losers must have either left the area, left the labor force, or have found employment outside the county's border.

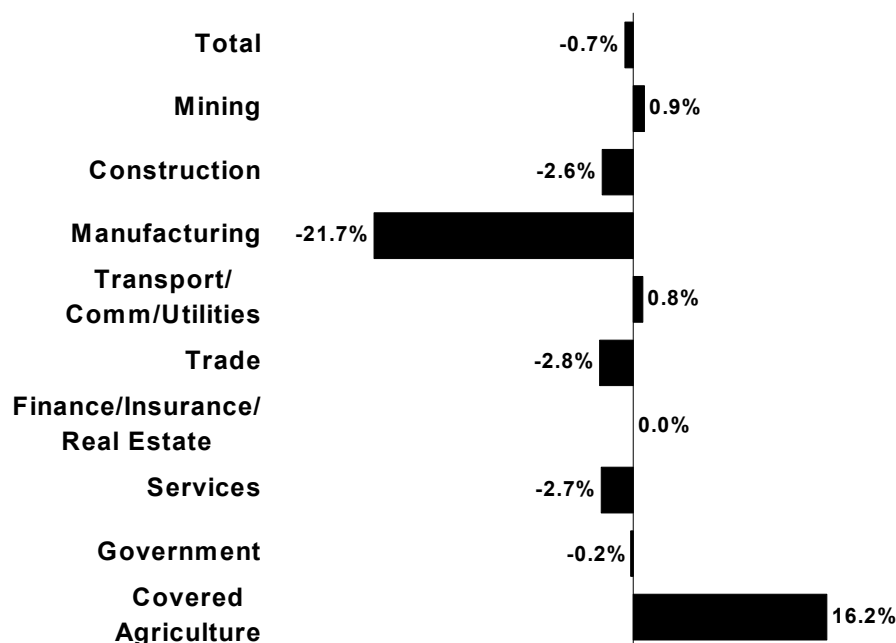
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



In 2000, Millard County's unemployment rate (4.0 percent) measured somewhat higher than the state average of 3.2 percent.

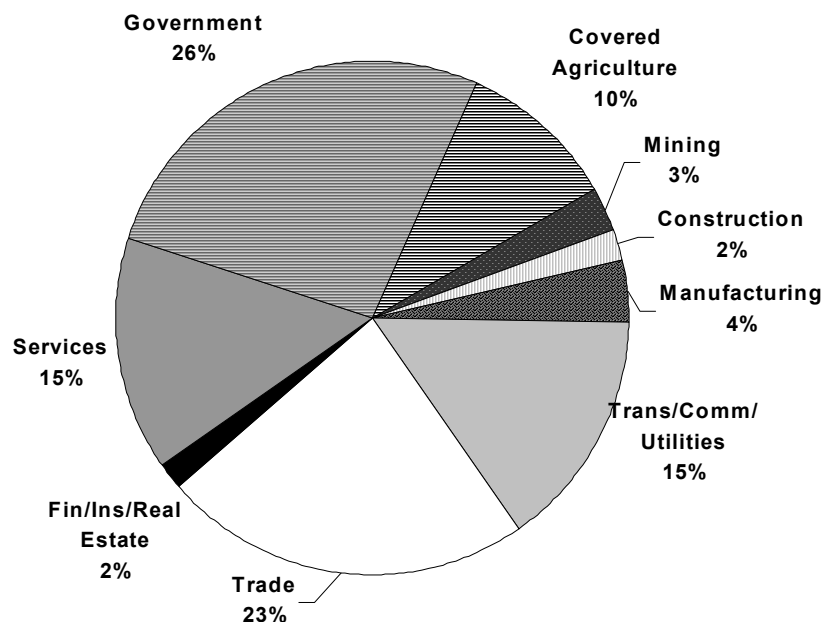
1999-2000* Employment Percent Change



Agricultural employment covered by Utah's unemployment insurance laws doesn't cover all farm employment. However, in Millard County, these "covered" jobs play an important role. In 2000, covered agricultural employment grew by 16 percent!

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

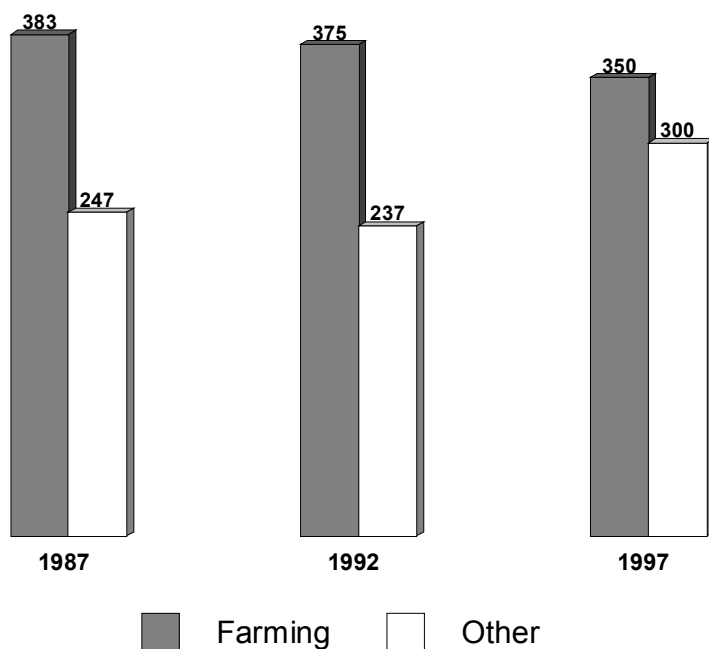
Millard County 2000 Industrial Distribution



Agricultural employment covered by unemployment insurance laws makes up 10 percent of total Millard County covered employment.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County Farm Operators by Major Occupation



More and more, farm operators in Millard County have primary occupations other than agriculture.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Largest Millard County Employers

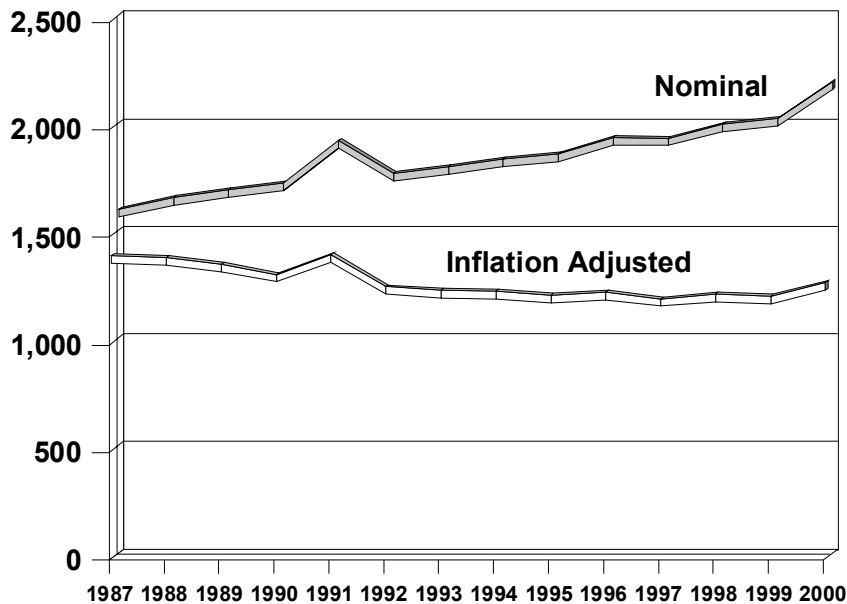
Company	Type of Industry
<i>Millard County School District</i>	<i>Public Education</i>
<i>Intermountain Power</i>	<i>Utility</i>
<i>Millard County</i>	<i>Local Government</i>
<i>Fillmore Hospital</i>	<i>Hospital</i>
<i>Pictsweet Mushroom Farms</i>	<i>Crop Production</i>
<i>United States Government</i>	<i>Federal Government</i>
<i>State Government</i>	<i>State Government</i>
<i>Brush Wellman</i>	<i>Metal Ores</i>
<i>Paradise Inn</i>	<i>Lodging</i>
<i>Delta Egg Farm</i>	<i>Egg Farm</i>
<i>Sunrise Engineering</i>	<i>Engineering Services</i>
<i>Quality Market</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>
<i>Duane's Market</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>
<i>Rancher Motel and Cafe</i>	<i>Lodging/Restaurant</i>
<i>Continental Lime</i>	<i>Lime Products Manufacturing</i>
<i>Delta IGA Supercenter</i>	<i>Food Stores</i>
<i>Leos Delta Freeze</i>	<i>Restaurant</i>
<i>McDonalds</i>	<i>Restaurant</i>

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wage and Income Profile



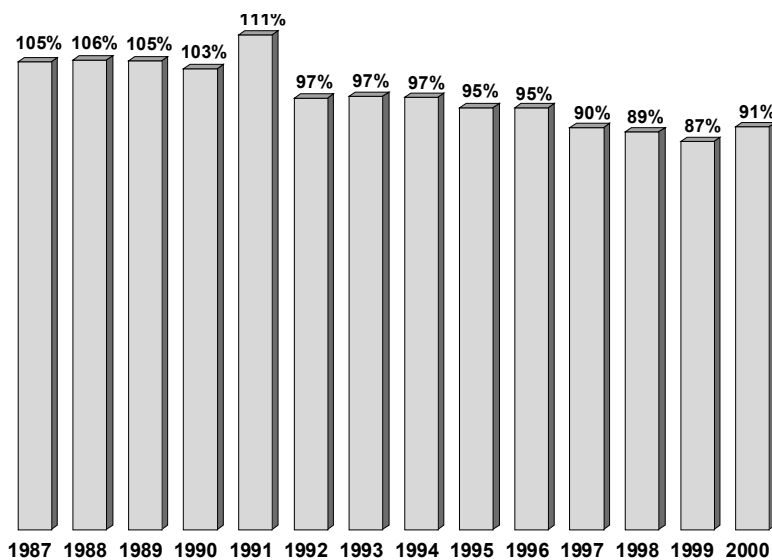
Millard County Average Monthly Wage



At \$2,175 Millard County's average monthly nonfarm wage rose almost 9 percent between 1999 and 2000. In addition, average wages grew faster than inflation.

Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-83=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

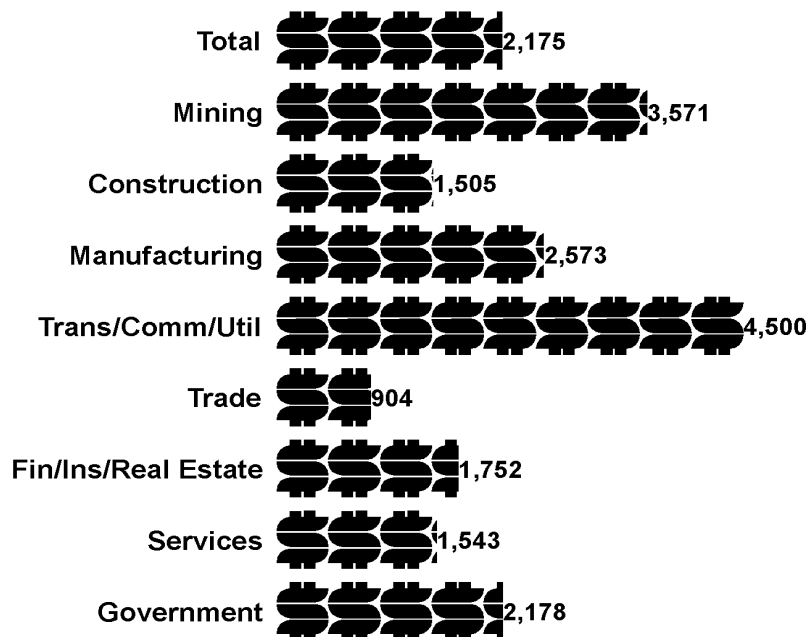
Millard County Average Monthly Wage As a Percent of State



At one time, Millard County's average wage measured above the state average. However, since 1992, the average wage has dropped below the state average. Yet, a 91-percent wage ratio is unusually high for a nonurban county.

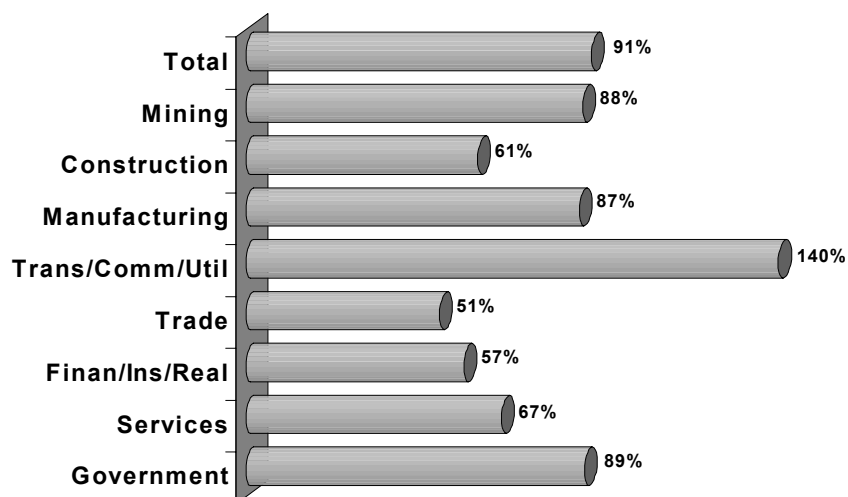
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County 2000 Average Monthly Wage by Industry



Transportation/communications/utilities is the highest paying industry in Millard County. A larger-than-average share of employment in this industry and mining helps keep the average wage high for a nonurban county.

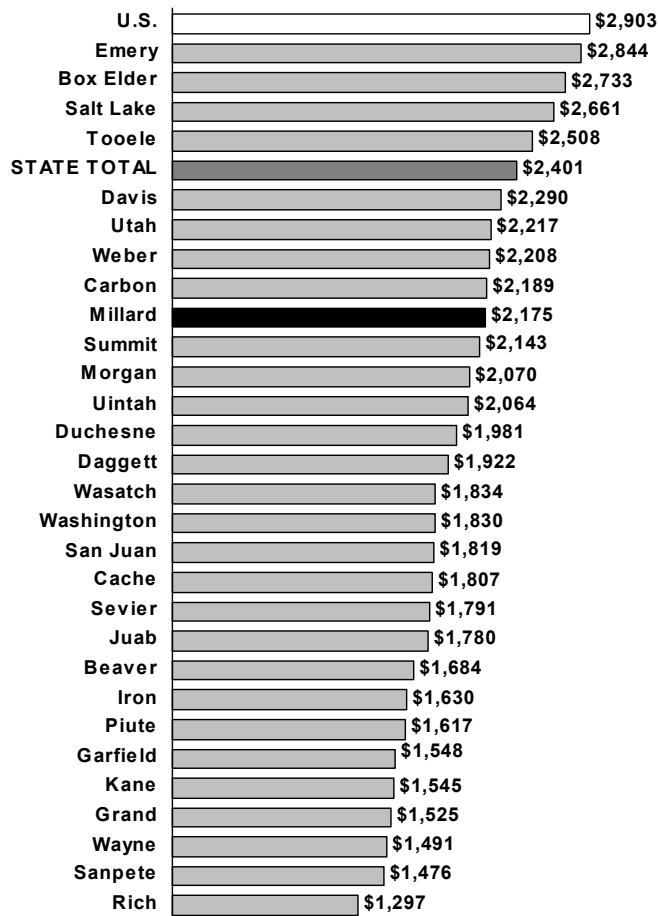
Millard County 2000 Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



In Millard County, transportation/communications/utilities wages measure 140 percent of the state average. All over industries show wages below the state figures.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

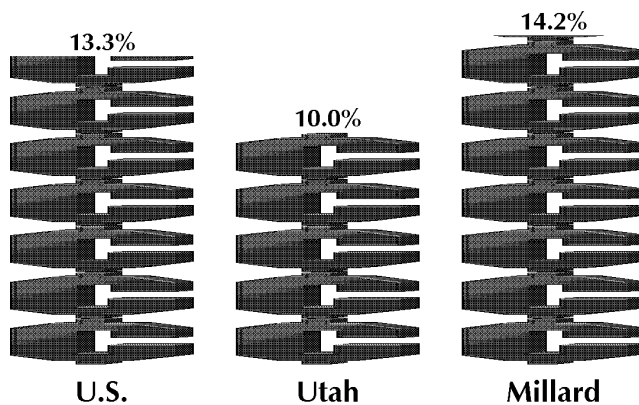
2000 Average Monthly Wage by County



Millard County's average monthly nonfarm wage registers in the top half of Utah counties.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

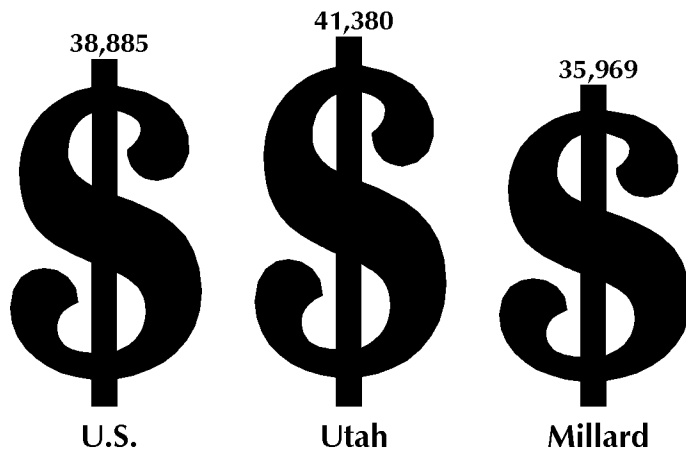
1997 Poverty Rates for People of All Ages



Millard County's poverty rate is higher than both the state and national average.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

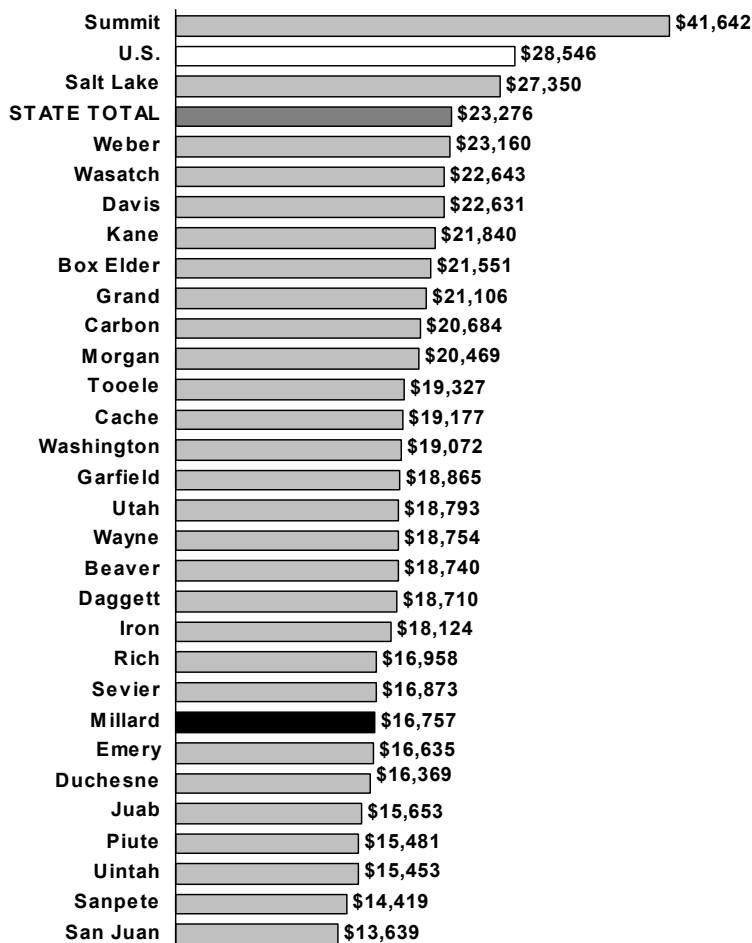
1998 Median Household Income Estimates



Estimates of Millard County household income measure below both the state and national averages.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

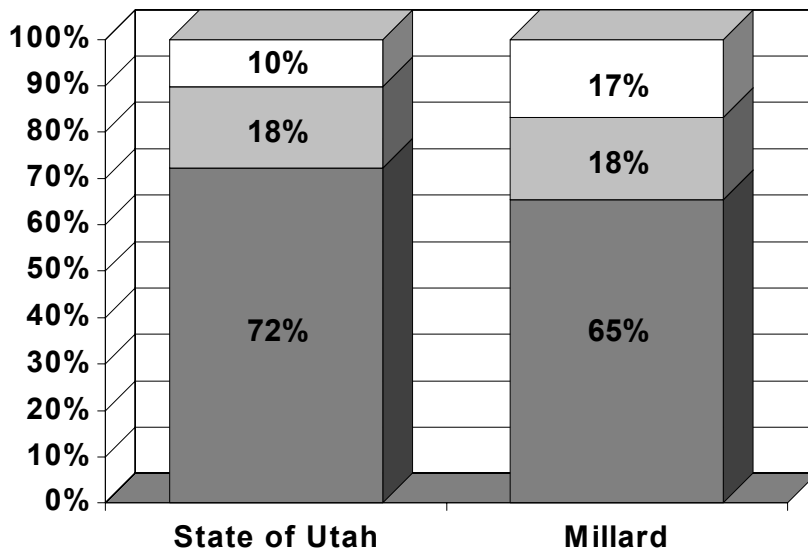
1999 Per Capita Personal Income by County



Despite having high wages for a nonurban county, Millard County's per capita personal income registers in the bottom third of Utah's county ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

1999 Personal Income by Source

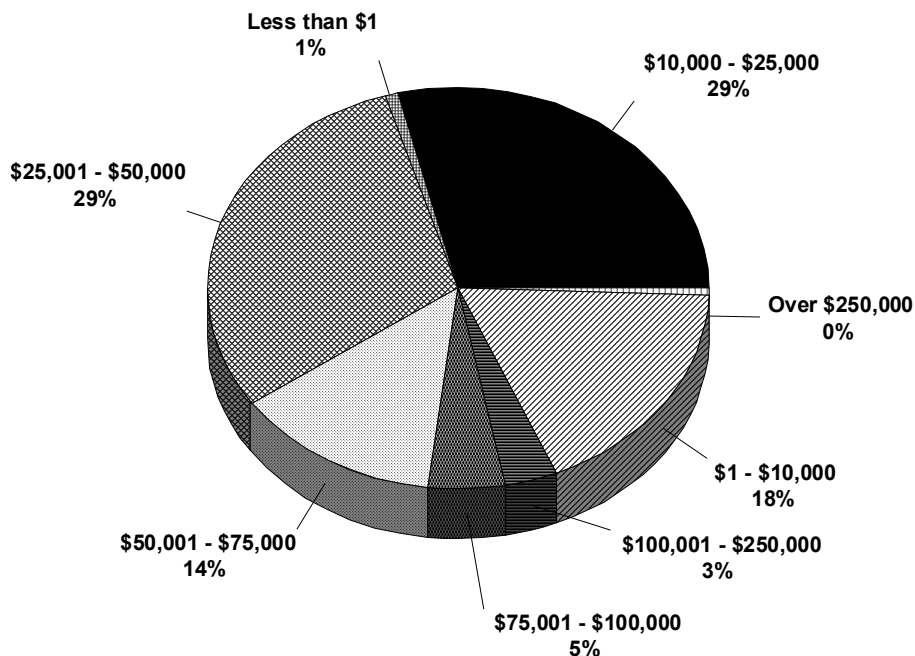


A much larger share of personal income is derived from transfer payments in Millard County than in Utah.

■ Earnings ■ Dividends/Interest/Rent □ Transfer Payments

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Millard County 1999 Family Income from IRS Tax Returns

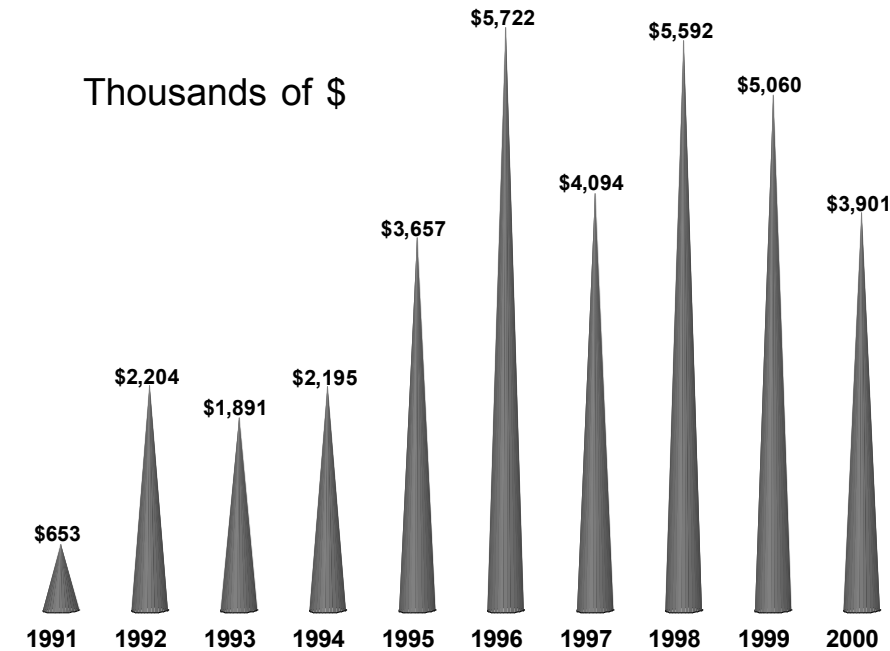


Only about 10 percent of Millard County families made more than \$75,000 during 1999.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Other Economic Indicators

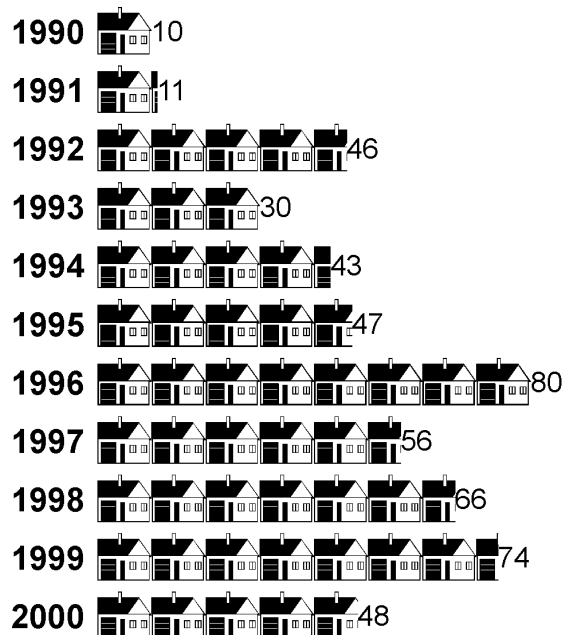
Millard County Residential Building Permit Valuation



Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

The low value of residential permitting in Millard County reflected the soft economy in 2000. However, the value of permitted homes measured substantially higher than in the early 90s.

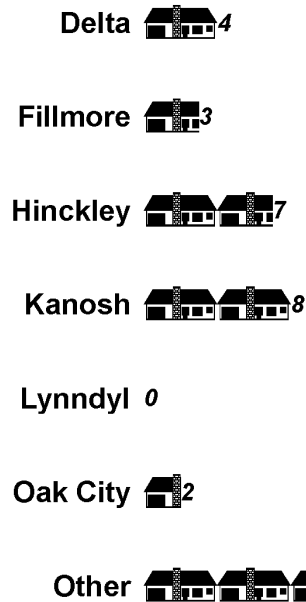
Millard County-Permitted Dwelling Units



Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

The number of dwelling units permitted in Millard County during 2000 was the smallest number in five years.

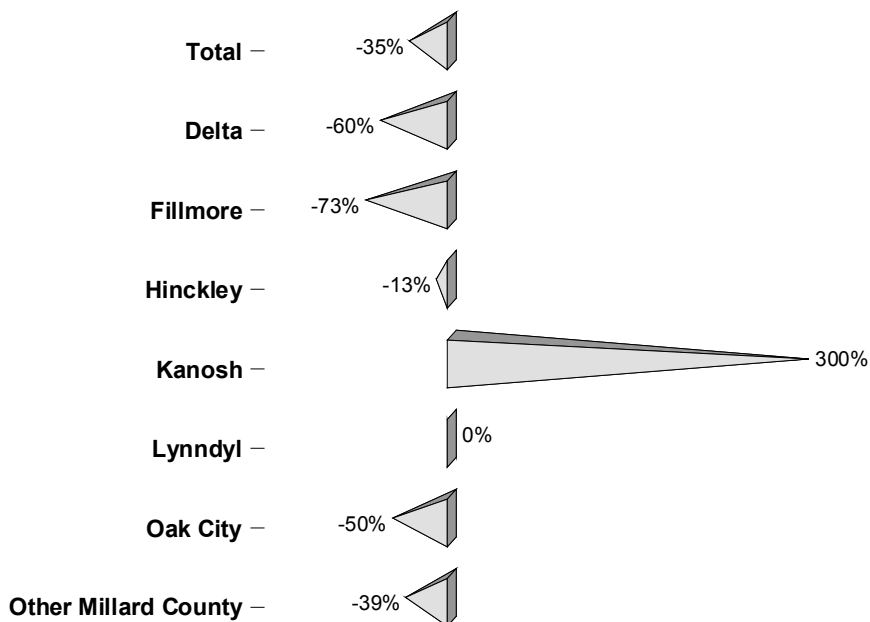
2000 Millard County-Permitted Dwelling Units by Community



The majority of home-building in Millard County is occurring outside of the major townships.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

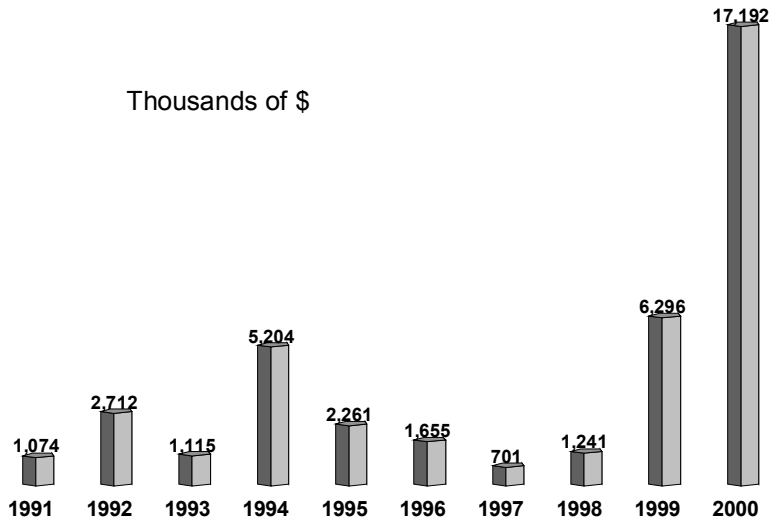
2000 Millard County Percent Change in Dwelling Unit Permits



Kanosh was the only town to show increased home-building during 2000.

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

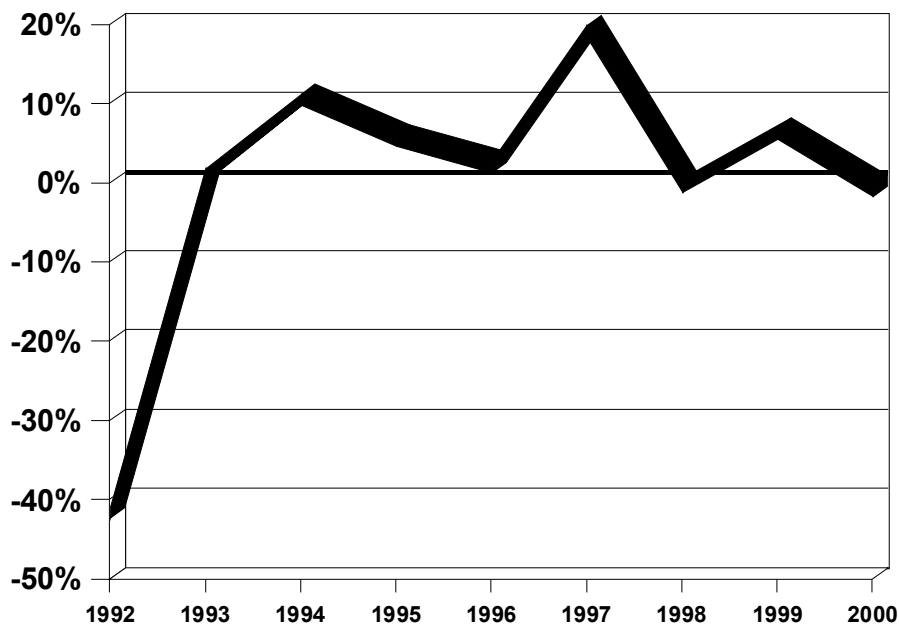
Millard County Nonresidential Building Permit Valuation



In 2000, nonresidential permitting was given a substantial boost in Millard County by one industrial building (the cheese plant in Fillmore).

Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

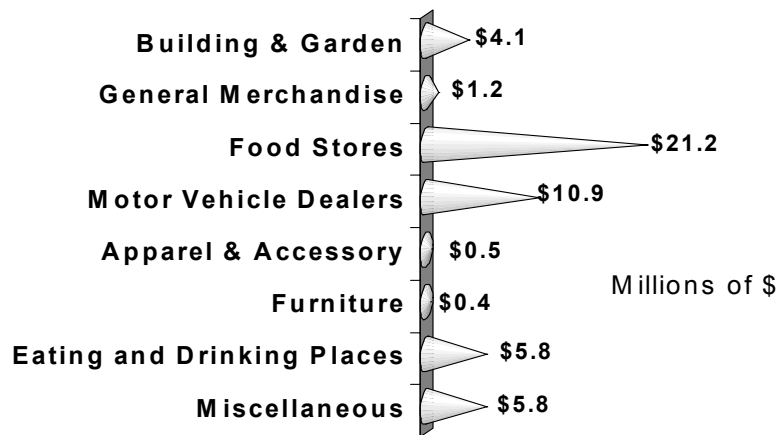
Growth in Millard County Gross Taxable Sales



Millard County's erratic gross taxable sales ended 2000 with a slight decline.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Millard County 2000 Gross Taxable Sales in Retail Trade Industry



During 2000, food stores showed the strongest sales in the Millard County retail trade sector.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.



Data Profile

State of Utah and Millard County Population 1990-2001

	Utah	Percent Change from Prior Period	Sanpete County	Percent Change from Prior Period
	Population		Population	
Population Counts from Census (April 1)				
1900	276,749		5,678	
1910	373,351	34.9%	6,118	7.7%
1920	449,396	20.4%	9,659	57.9%
1930	507,847	13.0%	9,945	3.0%
1940	550,310	8.4%	9,613	-3.3%
1950	688,862	25.2%	9,387	-2.4%
1960	890,627	29.3%	7,866	-16.2%
1970	1,059,273	18.9%	6,988	-11.2%
1980	1,461,037	37.9%	8,970	28.4%
1990	1,772,850	21.3%	11,333	26.3%
2000	2,233,169	26.0%	12,405	9.5%
GOPB InterCensal Population Estimates (July 1)				
1990	1,729,227		11,333	
1991	1,780,869	3.0%	11,703	3.3%
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	11,907	1.7%
1993	1,889,394	2.8%	12,189	2.4%
1994	1,946,720	3.0%	12,246	0.5%
1995	1,995,227	2.5%	12,226	-0.2%
1996	2,042,894	2.4%	12,194	-0.3%
1997	2,099,410	2.8%	12,243	0.4%
1998	2,141,630	2.0%	12,246	0.0%
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	12,236	-0.1%
2000	2,246,554	2.4%	12,461	1.8%
2001	2,295,971	2.2%	12,326	-1.1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <i>Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000, Utah.</i>				
Utah Population Estimates Committee, unpublished data.				

Millard County Population by City 1990 - 2000

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Percent	Number
Millard County	11,333	12,405	9.5%	1,072
Delta	2,998	3,209	7.0%	211
Fillmore	1,956	2,253	15.2%	297
Hinckley	658	698	6.1%	40
Holden	402	400	-0.5%	-2
Kanosh	386	485	25.6%	99
Leamington	253	217	-14.2%	-36
Lynndyl	120	134	11.7%	14
Meadow	250	254	1.6%	4
Oak City	587	650	10.7%	63
Scipio	291	290	-0.3%	-1
Balance of Millard County	3,432	3,815	11.2%	383

Source: U.S. Census Bureau *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000, Utah.*

Millard County 2000 Ethnic/Minority Population

	Total Population	Percent of Total
Total	12,405	100.0%
NonHispanic		
White	11,168	90.0%
Black	13	0.1%
American Indian	144	1.2%
Asian	59	0.5%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	25	0.2%
Other	7	0.1%
Two or more Races	98	0.8%
Hispanic	891	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Millard County Nonfarm Jobs 1980-2000

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans/Comm/Utilities	Trade	Finance/Insur/Real Estate	Services	Government
1980	2,058	125	100	193	172	544	59	168	697
1981	2,303	129	138	224	184	625	77	172	754
1982	2,394	121	237	233	161	631	87	174	750
1983	3,370	121	925	257	249	703	86	223	806
1984	4,748	129	1,859	300	328	810	82	372	868
1985	5,621	224	2,196	372	511	918	93	406	901
1986	4,459	143	1,126	311	623	839	103	375	938
1987	3,462	129	326	233	673	745	86	434	806
1988	3,191	111	177	230	698	684	80	400	811
1989	3,256	122	187	225	699	669	69	415	870
1990	3,456	153	243	222	707	707	68	447	909
1991	3,503	197	286	120	719	698	71	466	946
1992	3,431	196	116	174	694	745	69	486	951
1993	3,441	169	87	178	700	764	61	495	987
1994	3,544	168	85	150	707	836	60	538	100
1995	3,554	113	88	200	689	887	52	527	998
1996	3,651	106	125	235	669	926	51	558	981
1997	3,676	105	90	250	664	928	54	575	1,010
1998	3,597	101	74	220	589	915	59	620	1,019
1999	3,596	107	77	189	589	933	61	595	1,045
2000	3,515	108	75	148	594	907	61	579	1,043

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services,

Utah Annual Report of Labor Market Information, CY 1975-2000 and unpublished data.

Millard County Nonfarm Jobs by Detailed Industry 1996-2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999-2000	
						% Chng	Number
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	3,651	3,676	3,597	3,596	3,515	-2.3%	-81
Mining	106	105	101	107	108	0.9%	1
Construction	125	90	74	77	75	-2.6%	-2
Building Construction, Gen Contractors (15)	24	26	20	23	22	-4.3%	-1
Heavy Construction (16)	39	12	9	10	9	-10.0%	-1
Special Trade Contractors (17)	63	52	45	44	44	0.0%	0
Manufacturing	235	250	220	189	148	-21.7%	-41
<i>Durable Goods</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>-1.6%</i>	<i>-1</i>
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products (32)	72	71	65	60	59	-1.7%	-1
Other (25,33,35,36,37,38,39)	2	3	2	1	1	0.0%	0
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>-32.0%</i>	<i>-41</i>
Food and Kindred Products (20)	124	138	128	95	53	-44.2%	-42
Other (22,23,26,27,28,29,30,31)	37	36	26	33	34	3.0%	1
Transportation/Communications/Utilities	669	664	589	589	594	0.8%	5
Trucking and Warehousing (42)	58	86	72	76	81	6.6%	5
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services (49)	574	540	484	483	486	0.6%	3
Other (40,41,45,46,47,48)	35	39	34	29	27	-6.9%	-2
Trade	926	928	915	933	907	-2.8%	-26
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>19.2%</i>	<i>14</i>
Durable Goods (50)	33	30	36	32	45	40.6%	13
Nondurable Goods (51)	45	57	38	42	42	0.0%	0
<i>Retail Trade</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>-4.7%</i>	<i>-40</i>
Building/Garden Supply, Hardware, Mobile Homes (52)	70	55	57	53	53	0.0%	0
Food Stores (54)	191	192	195	195	208	6.7%	13
Auto Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations (55)	177	189	209	226	202	-10.6%	-24
Eating and Drinking Places (58)	324	319	288	301	272	-9.6%	-29
Miscellaneous Retail (59)	57	56	65	57	57	0.0%	0
Other (53,56,57)	29	31	28	28	28	0.0%	0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	51	54	59	61	61	0.0%	0
Depository Institutions (60)	35	37	41	42	43	2.4%	1
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services (64)	9	9	10	9	12	33.3%	3
Other (61,62,63,65,67)	7	8	8	10	7	-30.0%	-3
Services	558	575	620	595	579	-2.7%	-16
Hotels and Lodging Places (70)	6	56	85	85	83	-2.4%	-2
Business Services (73)	41	60	81	49	43	-12.2%	-6
Automotive Repair Services and Parking (75)	19	16	18	22	20	-9.1%	-2
Miscellaneous Repair Service (76)	19	19	30	39	20	-48.7%	-19
Health Services (80)	249	247	231	218	227	4.1%	9
Social Services (83)	28	29	29	29	31	6.9%	2
Membership Organizations (86)	50	51	48	36	36	0.0%	0
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management (87)	61	68	65	66	68	3.0%	2
Other (07,72,78,79,81,82,89)	28	29	34	52	53	1.9%	1
Government	981	1,010	1,019	1,045	1,043	-0.2%	-2
<i>Federal</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Local</i>	<i>802</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>-1.6%</i>	<i>-14</i>
Local Education	531	548	563	558	541	-3.0%	-17
Other	271	279	279	294	297	1.0%	3
Covered Agricultural Employment*	247	277	285	328	381	16.2%	53
* Covered under Utah's unemployment insurance laws.							
p = preliminary							
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, unpublished data.							

Millard County Employment by Size of Firm First Quarter 2000						
Employment Range	Number of Establishments	Employment			Total Quarterly Wages	Average Monthly Wage
		January	February	March		
Total	310	3,492	3,464	3,521	\$22,045,800	\$2,104
0	20	28	3	0	47,838	1,543
1-4	124	307	312	305	1,252,724	1,356
5-9	76	515	523	521	2,676,106	1,717
10-19	46	601	587	591	2,502,093	1,406
20-49	30	748	726	780	3,211,179	1,425
50 and Over	14	1,293	1,313	1,324	12,355,860	3,144
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, <i>Utah Employers, Employment and Wages by Size, 2000.</i>						

Millard County Selected Data from the Agricultural Census 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997			
	1987	1992	1997
Farms (Number)	630	612	650
Land in Farms (Acres)	480,195	484,156	457,823
Average Size of Farm	762	791	704
Farms by Size			
1 to 9 Acres	43	41	56
10 to 49 Acres	78	82	94
50 to 179 Acres	167	154	150
180 to 499 Acres	150	153	153
500 to 999 Acres	95	74	72
1,000 Acres or More	97	108	125
Market Value of Ag Products Sold (\$000s)	40,248	59,497	71,047
Operators by Principal Occupation--Farming	383	375	350
Operators by Principal Occupation--Other	247	237	300
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.			

Millard County Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage 1995-2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,835	1,914	1,910	1,974	2,001	2,175
Mining	3,026	3,239	3,379	3,677	3,269	3,571
Construction	1,936	2,147	1,645	1,381	1,429	1,505
Manufacturing	1,897	1,912	1,809	1,876	2,063	2,573
Trans/Comm/Utilities	3,656	3,872	3,844	4,127	4,151	4,500
Trade	703	735	780	845	876	904
<i>Wholesale</i>	1,051	1,083	1,106	1,500	1,759	1,575
<i>Retail</i>	673	702	747	787	800	832
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	1,494	1,615	1,769	1,735	1,631	1,752
Services	1,455	1,484	1,479	1,518	1,528	1,543
Government	1,647	1,779	1,823	1,933	1,989	2,178
<i>Federal</i>	2,350	2,673	2,673	3,239	3,004	2,923
<i>State</i>	2,296	2,508	2,743	2,810	2,868	3,034
<i>Local</i>	1,497	1,599	1,629	1,707	1,775	1,983

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rates 1980-2000

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1980	3,701	3,495	206	5.6%
1981	4,049	3,842	207	5.1%
1982	4,407	4,082	325	7.4%
1983	6,008	5,502	506	8.4%
1984	7,517	7,020	497	6.6%
1985	8,806	8,322	484	5.5%
1986	7,210	6,732	478	6.6%
1987	5,766	5,331	435	7.5%
1988	5,253	4,960	293	5.6%
1989	5,161	4,896	265	5.1%
1990	4,599	4,408	191	4.2%
1991	4,624	4,383	241	5.2%
1992	4,532	4,262	270	6.0%
1993	4,540	4,318	222	4.9%
1994	4,688	4,468	220	4.7%
1995	4,520	4,299	221	4.9%
1996	4,581	4,386	195	4.3%
1997	4,625	4,450	175	3.8%
1998	4,562	4,344	218	4.8%
1999	4,500	4,299	201	4.5%
2000	4,318	4,146	172	4.0%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, unpublished data.

Millard County Permit-Authorized Construction 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000
Millard County					
New Dwelling Units	56	66	74	48	-35.1%
New Residential (\$000)	4,093.8	5,592.4	5,060.1	3,901.0	-22.9%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	700.7	1,240.6	6,295.5	17,191.5	173.1%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	452.8	638.7	336.8	382.8	13.7%
Nonresidential (\$000)	3,646.0	922.5	69.0	130.9	89.7%
Total (\$000)	8,893.3	8,394.2	11,761.4	21,606.2	83.7%
Delta					
New Dwelling Units	12	6	10	4	-60.0%
New Residential (\$000)	917.6	669.4	709.7	462.3	-34.9%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	202.1	162.1	182.1	131.4	-27.8%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	30.9	63.8	67.9	97.5	43.6%
Nonresidential (\$000)	62.6	2.5	5.0	18.7	274.0%
Total (\$000)	1,213.2	897.8	964.7	709.9	-26.4%
Fillmore					
New Dwelling Units	5	10	11	3	-72.7%
New Residential (\$000)	356.2	1,177.4	1,249.0	509.0	-59.2%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	327.0	599.6	100.6	16,489.4	16291.1%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	218.1	195.6	65.8	235.8	258.4%
Nonresidential (\$000)	3,500.3	866.5	26.0	112.2	331.5%
Total (\$000)	4,401.6	2,839.1	1,441.4	17,346.4	1103.4%
Hinckley					
New Dwelling Units	4	7	8	7	-12.5%
New Residential (\$000)	169.0	288.3	285.9	151.1	-47.1%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	17.0	19.6	39.8	46.0	15.6%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	0.0	33.3	0.0	2.5	-----
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Total (\$000)	186.0	341.2	325.7	199.6	-38.7%
Kanosh					
New Dwelling Units	7	4	2	8	300.0%
New Residential (\$000)	796.0	630.0	235.0	925.0	293.6%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Total (\$000)	796.0	630.0	235.0	925.0	293.6%
Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.					

Millard County Permit-Authorized Construction 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000
Lynndyl					
New Dwelling Units	1	0	0	0	-----
New Residential (\$000)	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
New Nonresidential(\$000)	0.0	0.0	2,800.0	0.0	-100.0%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Total (\$000)	88.0	0.0	2,800.0	0.0	-100.0%
Oak City					
New Dwelling Units	1	5	4	2	-50.0%
New Residential (\$000)	80.5	324.5	391.4	189.8	-51.5%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	3.0	133.5	0.0	14.5	-----
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	65.4	59.6	19.3	3.5	-81.9%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Total (\$000)	148.9	517.6	410.7	207.8	-49.4%
Other Millard County					
New Dwelling Units	26	34	39	24	-38.5%
New Residential (\$000)	1,686.5	2,502.8	2,189.1	1,663.8	-24.0%
New Nonresidential(\$000)	151.6	325.8	3,173.0	510.2	-83.9%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs					
Residential (\$000)	138.4	286.4	183.8	43.5	-76.3%
Nonresidential (\$000)	83.1	53.5	38.0	0.0	-----
Total (\$000)	2,059.6	3,168.5	5,583.9	2,217.5	-60.3%
Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research.					

Millard County Gross Taxable Sales

1996 - 2000

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC code)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (111 - 973)	\$74,055	\$96,821	\$238,983	\$435,277	\$129,517	-70.2%
Mining (1011 - 1499)	6,465,025	5,343,062	4,934,821	6,939,930	6,487,594	-6.5%
Construction (1521 - 1799)	544,609	930,614	1,179,777	971,412	883,374	-9.1%
Manufacturing (2011 - 3999)	3,707,722	3,262,069	3,618,267	3,164,627	3,049,113	-3.7%
Transportation (4011 - 4789)	405,184	866,832	1,637,835	1,779,414	1,774,213	-0.3%
Communications (4812 - 4899)	2,682,725	2,466,442	3,029,077	4,838,765	4,068,455	-15.9%
Electric & Gas (4911 - 4971)	9,886,445	15,142,344	9,555,826	10,618,083	11,677,801	10.0%
Wholesale - Durable Goods (5012 - 5099)	816,333	910,299	3,522,529	3,216,665	3,541,998	10.1%
Wholesale - Nondurable Goods (5111 - 5199)	1,478,581	1,981,067	2,739,497	2,738,276	3,593,663	31.2%
Total Wholesale Trade Sales	2,294,914	2,891,366	6,262,026	5,954,941	7,135,661	19.8%
Retail - Building and Garden Stores (5211 - 5271)	4,518,041	461,480	4,270,362	4,701,804	4,140,325	-11.9%
Retail - General Merchandise Stores (5311 - 5399)	5,356,734	971,475	1,159,927	1,178,725	1,227,130	4.1%
Retail - Food Stores (5411 - 5499)	13,005,261	19,118,516	19,930,445	20,330,714	21,206,002	4.3%
Retail - Motor Vehicle Dealers (5511 - 5599)	14,794,895	12,419,362	10,050,097	10,159,644	10,861,544	6.9%
Retail - Apparel & Accessory Stores (5611 - 5699)	419,796	459,535	425,544	589,306	525,040	-10.9%
Retail - Furniture Stores (5712 - 5736)	545,827	464,553	409,371	402,510	362,123	-10.0%
Retail - Eating & Drinking (5812 - 5826)	4,461,131	4,992,114	5,279,210	5,616,712	5,845,983	4.1%
Retail - Miscellaneous (5912 - 5999)	4,830,175	5,558,027	6,039,534	5,802,617	5,790,368	-0.2%
Total Retail Trade Sales	47,931,860	44,445,062	47,564,490	48,782,032	49,958,515	2.4%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (6011 - 6799)	391,460	565,195	1,266,410	1,569,367	1,736,842	10.7%
Services - Hotels & Lodging (7011 - 7041)	2,123,473	1,700,179	1,988,596	2,107,460	2,337,319	10.9%
Services - Personal (7211 - 7299)	541,538	510,117	474,860	515,601	446,539	-13.4%
Services - Business (7311 - 7389)	273,025	419,247	726,490	1,487,461	6,195,615	316.5%
Services - Auto & Misc. Repair (7513 - 7699)	2,421,271	12,448,266	13,658,819	7,762,742	9,718,805	25.2%
Services - Amusement & Recreation (7812 - 7999)	223,396	355,833	428,926	457,178	578,936	26.6%
Services - Health (8011 - 8099)	117,664	108,984	115,525	98,271	99,274	1.0%
Services - Education, Legal, Social (8111 - 8999)	145,791	168,633	136,130	239,968	182,999	-23.7%
Total Service Sales	5,846,158	15,711,259	17,529,346	12,668,681	19,559,487	54.4%
Public Administration (9111 - 9721)	1,496,676	407,164	34,697	31,683	32,088	1.3%
Private Motor Vehicle Sales	2,595,136	2,804,240	2,903,266	3,614,396	3,421,942	-5.3%
Occasional Retail Sales	33,900	22,732	(26,808)	41,044	63,589	54.9%
Nondisclosable or Nonclassifiable	1,868,210	2,367,160	1,599,146	30,604	14,453	-52.8%
Prior Period Payments/Refunds/Adjustments	192,895	1,634,068	997,625	7,124,920	(2,622,629)	-136.8%
Total	\$86,426,974	\$102,956,430	\$102,324,781	\$108,565,176	\$107,370,285	-1.1%
Source: Utah State Tax Commission.						

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